

入学試験問題



総合科目 I

(配点 100 点)

平成 23 年 3 月 13 日 13 時 00 分—15 時 00 分

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は全部で 15 ページあります。
落丁、乱丁または印刷不鮮明の箇所があったら、手をあげて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 解答には、必ず黒色鉛筆(または黒色シャープペンシル)を使用しなさい。
- 4 2 枚の解答用紙が渡されるが、解答は、問題ごとにそれぞれ所定の解答用紙に記入しなさい。青色刷りの解答用紙が第 1 問用、茶色刷りの解答用紙が第 2 問用である。所定の解答用紙に記入されていない解答は無効となる。
- 5 各解答用紙の指定欄に、それぞれ受験番号(表面 2 箇所、裏面 1 箇所)、氏名を記入しなさい。指定欄以外にこれらを記入してはいけません。
- 6 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入しなさい。
- 7 解答用紙の解答欄に、関係のない文字、記号、符号などを記入してはいけません。また、解答用紙の欄外の余白には、何も書いてはいけません。
- 8 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してもよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
- 9 解答用紙は、持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 10 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

第1問 次の文章を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

Hermann Goering*¹, the designated successor of Adolf Hitler, was waiting to be executed for crimes against humanity when he learned about the pleasure that had been stolen from him. At that moment, according to one observer, Goering looked “as if for the first time he had discovered there was evil in the world.”

This evil was committed by the Dutch painter and art collector Han van Meegeren*². During World War II, Goering gave 137 paintings, with a total value of what would now be around \$10 million, to van Meegeren. What he got in return was *Christ with the Woman Taken in Adultery*, by Johannes Vermeer*³. Like his boss, Goering was an obsessive art collector and had already stolen many works of art from much of Europe. But he was a huge fan of Vermeer, and this was the acquisition that he was most proud of.

After the war ended, Allied forces*⁴ found the painting and learned from whom he had gotten it. Van Meegeren was arrested and charged with the crime of selling this great Dutch masterpiece to a Nazi. This was treason, punishable by death.

After six weeks in prison, van Meegeren confessed—but to a different crime. He had sold Goering a fake, he said. It was not a Vermeer. He had painted it himself. Van Meegeren said that he had also painted other works thought to be by Vermeer, including *The Supper at Emmaus*, one of the most famous paintings in Holland.

At first, nobody believed him. To prove his case, he was asked to produce another “Vermeer.” Over the span of six weeks, van Meegeren—surrounded by reporters and photographers, and high on alcohol and morphine (the only way he could work)—did just that. As one Dutch newspaper put it: “HE PAINTS FOR HIS LIFE!” The result was a Vermeer-like creation that he called *The Young Christ Teaching in the Temple*, a painting that was obviously superior to the one he had sold to Goering. Van Meegeren was found guilty of the lesser crime of obtaining money by deception and sentenced to a year in prison. He died before

serving his sentence and was thought of as a folk hero—the man who had swindled the Nazis.

Let us think now about poor Goering and how he must have felt when he was told that his painting was a forgery. Goering was an unusual man in many ways—almost comically self-obsessed, savagely indifferent to the suffering of others; he was described by one of his interviewers as an amiable psychopath—but there was nothing odd about his shock. You would have felt the same. Part of this is the humiliation of being deceived. But even if there had been no betrayal at all, but an innocent mistake, still, the discovery would strip away a certain pleasure. When you buy a painting that is thought to be a Vermeer, part of the joy that it gives is based on the belief about who painted it. If this belief turns out to be wrong, that pleasure will fade. (Conversely—and such cases have occurred—if you discover that a painting you had thought was a copy or imitation is actually an original, it will give more pleasure and its value will increase.)

It is not just art. The pleasure we get from all sorts of everyday objects is related to our beliefs about their histories. Think about the following items:

- a tape measure that was owned by John F. Kennedy (sold at auction for \$48,875);
- the shoes thrown at George W. Bush by an Iraqi journalist in 2008 (for which a Saudi millionaire reportedly offered \$10 million);
- another thrown object, the seventieth home run baseball hit by Mark McGwire (bought by Canadian entrepreneur Todd McFarlane, who owns one of the finest collections of famous baseballs, for \$3 million);
- the autograph of Neil Armstrong, the first man on the Moon;
- swatches of Princess Diana's wedding dress;
- your baby's first shoes;
- your wedding ring;
- a child's teddy bear.

These all have value above and beyond their practical utility. Not everyone is a collector, but everyone I know owns at least one object that is special because of its history, either through its relation to admired people or significant events or its connection to someone of personal significance. This history is invisible and intangible, and in most cases there is no test that can ever distinguish the special object from one that looks the same. But still, it gives us pleasure and a duplicate would leave us cold. This is a sort of mystery that is intriguing.

注：

- *1 Hermann Goering：ヘルマン・ゲーリング，ナチス・ドイツの指導者
- *2 Han van Meegeren：ハン・ファン・メーヘレン，オランダの画家・画商
- *3 Johannes Vermeer：ヨハネス・フェルメール，17世紀オランダの画家
- *4 Allied forces：連合軍

[設問]

- (1) 全体の議論を200～240字の日本語で要約しなさい。句読点も1字に数える。
- (2) In 100 to 150 English words, explain what is ironic about the way Goering reacted when he was told that the painting he thought was a Vermeer was a forgery. As much as you can, avoid copying from the given text.
- (3) In 100 to 150 English words, describe an object that has “value above and beyond [its] practical utility” or “is special because of its history,” and explain why it has that value or why it is special. The object may or may not be one that you own yourself. As much as you can, avoid copying from the given text.

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第2問 日本における2000年の総選挙直後に書かれた次の文章を読み、後の設問に答えなさい。

On June 25, 2000, in the last general election in the 20th century, 35 women were elected to the House of Representatives (Lower House)*¹, Japan's most powerful legislative body. This figure represents an increase of more than 50% from the 23 seats won in the previous general election 4 years earlier. Considering that the number of proportional representation*² seats, in which women have a fair chance of success, was reduced, this increase can be described as explosive. Even in a male-dominated nation like Japan, advances in politics by women can no longer be stopped.

However, this is still just a beginning. Women account for only 7.3% of the 480-member Lower House. According to a survey conducted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union covering 164 countries, Japan's 7.3% ranked 105th along with the Central African Republic and Romania. The United Nations has urged member states to "increase the percentage of women assembly representatives to at least 30% so that they have influence." Japan is far short of this target.

Why are there so few women in Japan's politics? This is due mainly to its election system. Candidates are elected either by single-seat constituencies*³ or by proportional representation blocks. Each political party nominates*⁴ only one candidate for each single-seat constituency and the candidate (including both candidates nominated by parties and independent candidates) who wins the most votes in the constituency is elected. The incumbent*⁵—at present most incumbents in single-seat constituencies are male—is almost always renominated by his or her party, but sometimes is replaced in the event of a scandal or political upheaval, as well as of course in the event of death or retirement. Generally, the easiest way a new candidate can replace an incumbent is when he or she is lucky enough to take over the "heritage" of the incumbent. The "heritage" is described in Japanese as "jiban," which is a firmly protected

support base, “kanban,” strong name value, and “kaban,” literally a suitcase, but implying a large amount of campaign funds. Therefore, it is almost impossible for an ordinary citizen to be elected from a single-seat constituency, much less for an ordinary woman who is economically disadvantaged.

For decades, the percentage of women representatives in the Lower House has been hovering around the 1% to 2% level. In 1996 the percentage increased to the 4% level because of the establishment of 200 proportional representation seats. At that time, in fact, 70% of the women elected were from proportional representation blocks and only one new woman representative was elected in a single-seat constituency.

Although the number of proportional representation seats was reduced by 20 in 1999, the 50% increase was achieved in the 2000 general election because many political parties were willing to back women candidates. However, only 13 women (4.3%) were elected in single-seat constituencies and, as expected, many of them were hereditary candidates whose fathers, grandfathers, or husbands were influential politicians. For women without such “heredity,” this general election was an extremely hard one. With regard to single-seat constituencies, all 15 women candidates in Tokyo and all 14 women candidates in Fukuoka failed to be elected. However, the fact that a record number of 166 women challenged for seats in the election should be evaluated as showing that women are gaining strength within political parties.

On the other hand, in proportional representation blocks, of the 180 successful candidates, 22 were women. In other words, women accounted for 12.2%, three times as high as the percentage in single-seat constituencies. Even the Liberal Democratic Party*⁶ put a woman at the top of its list in 2 of the 11 blocks, taking account of the importance of women’s votes. The era has finally arrived when no political party can ignore the influence of women.

Fifty years have passed since Japanese women got the right to vote. Realizing that the situation would become worse if they left politics to men,

women have now stood up. Yet, 46% of cities, towns, and villages still don't have any women representatives in their assemblies. Taking the issue of Japan's aging society, for example, it is essential to reflect women's voices in politics and change the order of political priorities. Now is the time to take action.

注：

- *1 the House of Representatives (Lower House) : 衆議院
- *2 proportional representation : 比例代表制
- *3 single-seat constituencies : 小選挙区
- *4 nominate : 公認する
- *5 incumbent : 現職
- *6 the Liberal Democratic Party : 自由民主党

[設 問]

- (1) 全体の議論を 200~250 字の日本語で要約しなさい。句読点も 1 字に数える。
- (2) Explain in 100 to 150 English words how the single-seat constituencies have the effect of keeping the proportion of women representatives in Japan at a low level. As much as you can, avoid copying from the given text.
- (3) What impact do you think increasing the proportion of women representatives would have on politics in Japan? Explain your reasons in 100 to 150 English words. As much as you can, avoid copying from the given text.

草稿用紙

(解答は解答用紙に記せ。)

A grid of graph paper consisting of 20 columns and 25 rows. The grid is labeled with numbers on the right and bottom edges:

- The number "100" is located at the end of the 10th row from the top.
- The number "200" is located at the end of the 20th row from the top.
- The number "250" is located at the end of the 25th row from the top.

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